

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ, МОЛОДІ ТА СПОРТУ УКРАЇНИ
ХАРКІВСЬКА НАЦІОНАЛЬНА АКАДЕМІЯ
МІСЬКОГО ГОСПОДАРСТВА

МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ
до виконання самостійної та контрольної роботи
з дисципліни

«ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА»
(АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА)

*(для студентів 2 курсу заочної форми навчання
напряму 6.060103 «Гідротехніка (Водні ресурси)»
спеціальності «Водопостачання та водовідведення»)*



Харків – ХНАМГ – 2012

Методичні вказівки до виконання самостійної та контрольної роботи з дисципліни «Іноземна мова» (англійська мова) (для студентів 2 курсу заочної форми навчання напряму 6.060103 «Гідротехніка (Водні ресурси)» спеціальності «Водопостачання та водовідведення») / Харк. нац. акад. міськ. госп-ва; уклад.: Г. Б. Сергєєва. – Х.: ХНАМГ, 2012. – 43 с.

Укладач: Г. Б. Сергєєва

Методичні вказівки до виконання самостійної та контрольної роботи відповідають змісту програми навчальної дисципліни «Іноземна мова» та націлені на формування навичок практичного володіння англійською мовою в обсязі загальної тематики необхідної для комунікативної спроможності в сферах професійного та ситуативного спілкування.

Рекомендовано для студентів 2 курсу заочної форми навчання.

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Рекомендовано кафедрою іноземних мов,
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Методичні рекомендації для студентів щодо виконання контрольних завдань та оформлення контрольних робіт

Перед тим як виконувати контрольну роботу студенту необхідно докладно вивчити граматичний матеріал, для чого надається список рекомендованої літератури з граматики англійської мови. Перекладаючи текст, слід користуватися англо-українським словником.

Роботи студентів повинні відповідати наступним вимогам:

- а) перша сторінка зошита залишається вільною для рецензії викладача. У зошиті повинні бути поля для зауважень та рекомендацій рецензентів;
- б) вся контрольна робота виконується в зошиті в *лінію*;
- в) завдання (Tasks) переписуються в зошит; завдання (Tasks) перекладати рідною мовою не потрібно;
- г) матеріал контрольної роботи слід розміщати у зошиті за наступним зразком:

(текст на англійській мові)	(текст на рідній мові)	Поля

- д) виконуючи лексико-граматичні завдання кожне речення потрібно переписувати у зошит та перекладати на рідну мову;
- е) перекладаючи *текст* з англійської мови на рідну, кожне речення слід писати з *нового рядка*: речення на англійській мові – з лівої сторони, а переклад – з правої сторони сторінки зошита;
- ж) скорочення слів при перекладі на рідну мову не допустимі.

Перевірена контрольна робота повинна бути виправлена студентом згідно з вказівками рецензента, а недостатньо засвоєні теми семестру слід проробити додатково перед усним заліком.

Якщо контрольна робота виконана без дотримання вказівок чи не повністю, вона повертається студенту без перевірки.

Номер варіанту, який виконує студент заочного відділення, визначається по останній цифрі номера залікової книжки: 1, 2 – **варіант 1**; 3, 4 – **варіант 2**; 5, 6 – **варіант 3**; 7, 8 – **варіант 4**; 9, 0 – **варіант 5**.

Вимоги до заліку

До заліку допускаються студенти, які виконали передбачене програмою контрольне завдання та склали усний переклад текстів за фахом. До текстів повинен бути складений словник, яким можна користуватися при перекладі.

Для отримання заліку необхідно

- 1) виконати контрольне завдання на впізнавання і правильний переклад граматичних форм,
- 2) знати лексичний мінімум до текстів (30 лексичних одиниць у семестр).

Студенти, які не захистили контрольну роботу, не допускаються до заліку (чи до екзамену) за відповідний навчальний період.

Приклад оформлення контрольної роботи:

Міністерство освіти і науки, молоді та спорту України
Харківська національна академія міського господарства

Контрольна робота № ... варіант
з дисципліни
(англійська мова)
студента заочної форми навчання курсу
спеціальності
.....
(прізвище, ім'я та по батькові)
шифр залікової книжки

Кафедра іноземних мов
Перевір(а)

Харків 2012 – 2013

Контрольне завдання 3

Для виконання контрольного завдання **3** необхідно засвоїти наступні розділи курсу англійської мови, використовуючи рекомендовані підручники:

- 1 Граматичні функції та значення слів *that, one, it*.
- 2 Пасивний стан (The Passive Voice), форми дієслів Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect.
- 3 Функції дієслів *to be, to have, to do*.
- 4 Прості неособові форми дієслова Інфінітив у функції а) підмета, б) частини присудка, в) означення, г) обставини мети, д) додаток.
- 5 Безсполучникове підпорядкування в означальних та додаткових реченнях.

Зразки виконання контрольного завдання

Зразок виконання 1.

Task 1. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language. Underline and define the forms of Passive Voice.

1	Before the purification process began some contaminants, such as oil, <u>could be settled</u> in a settling tank.	До начала процесса очистки в резервуар может попасть некоторое количество загрязняющего вещества, например нефти.
	<i>could be settled</i> – Present Indefinite Passive	
2	A range of local, low-tech solutions <u>are being pursued</u> by a number of water supply companies.	Целый ряд решений невысокого технологического уровня местного значения проводятся рядом компаний водоснабжения.
	<i>are being pursued</i> – Present Continuous Passive	
3	Historically, however, the vital role of natural ecosystem services <u>has not been given</u> much attention.	В ходе истории, однако, не было уделено достаточно внимания важной роли природной экосистемы.
	<i>has not been given</i> – Present Perfect Passive	

Зразок виконання 2.

Task 2. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language. Underline the words *it, that, one* and define their function in the sentence.

1	It is commonly accepted that access to water is a basic human right.	Принято считать, что именно доступ к воде является одним из основных прав человека.
	<i>It... that...</i> – усилительная конструкция	
2	The good news is <u>that</u> there are many things you can do to help.	Хорошей новостью является то, что есть много вещей, которые вы можете сделать, чтобы помочь.
	<i>that</i> – союз, вводит дополнительное придаточное предложение	
3	The private well or public water supply issue is not <u>one</u> of choosing between ground water and surface water.	Выбор между частной скважиной или коммунальным водоснабжением не относится к вопросу выбора между подземными или поверхностными водами.
	<i>one</i> – числительное	

Зразок виконання 3.

Task 3. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language. Underline the forms of the verbs *to have, to be, to do* and define their functions.

1	Organisms, plants and mammals <u>have</u> access to fresh water to live.	Организмы, растения и млекопитающие имеют доступ к пресной воде для того, чтобы жить.
	<i>have</i> – смысловой глагол	
2	Activated carbon or mechanical filters <u>do</u> not remove nitrate, bacteria, or heavy metals.	Активированный уголь или механические фильтры не удаляют нитраты, бактерии и тяжелые металлы.
	<i>do</i> – вспомогательный глагол для образования отрицания	
3	There <u>is</u> (1) a huge market being exploited by the packaged water industry, and <u>it's</u> (2) growing at 40% per annum.	Огромный рынок, используемый индустрией бутылированной воды, ежегодно увеличивается на 40%.
	<i>is</i> (1) – часть оборота there is/are <i>is</i> (2) – вспомогательный глагол для образования Present Continuous	

Зразок виконання 4.

Task 4. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language. Underline the Infinitive and define its function.

1	<u>To present</u> another approach which addresses the problem in reverse way of the existing practice is at the top of the agenda.	Рассмотрение другого подхода, который решает проблему в противоположном существующей практике порядке, намечено на начало повестки дня.
	<i>to present</i> – subject (подлежащее)	
2	It's important for individuals and businesses alike <u>to explore</u> ways that they can use <u>to reduce</u> water consumption.	Именно для физических и юридических лиц в равной степени важно изучить возможности, которые они могут использовать для того, чтобы сократить потребление воды.
	<i>to explore</i> – object (дополнение) <i>to reduce</i> – modifier(обстоятельство)	
3	The only way <u>to determine</u> what well water purification system you need is by well water testing.	Единственный способ определить, какая же система очистки воды вам нужна – это сделать тщательный анализ воды в скважине.
	<i>to determine</i> – attribute (определение)	
4	The original intention of federal support <u>was to improve</u> the quality of life for rural Americans and thus help <u>reduce</u> migration from rural to urban areas.	Первоначальное намерение федеральной поддержки заключалось в том, чтобы улучшить качество жизни сельских жителей Америки и тем самым снизить миграции из сельских в городские районы.
	<i>was to improve (was to reduce)</i> – part of predicate (часть составного глагольного сказуемого)	

5	In some regions, tap water may not be so easy <u>to access</u> .	В некоторых регионах водопроводная вода может быть не так легко доступна.
	<i>to access</i> – modifier(обстоятельство)	

Зразок виконання 5.

Task 5. Read the text and translate it into your native language.

What is in my drinking water?	Что в моей питьевой воде?
Your drinking water contains naturally occurring minerals.	Ваша питьевая вода содержит естественные минералы.
The levels of these minerals vary throughout the state, causing differences in taste, odour and colour.	Уровни этих минералов изменяются на всей территории государства, в результате чего имеются различия вкуса, запаха и цвета.

Зразок виконання 6.

Task 6. Answer the questions on the text in writing. Be ready to discuss them.

1	Why is chlorine added to my drinking water? Chlorine is used as a water disinfectant.
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Зразок виконання 7.

Task 7. Find a word or phrase from the text that has the similar meaning.

1	the removal, deactivation or killing of pathogenic microorganisms in water	<i>water disinfection</i>
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Зразок виконання 8.

Task 8. Use an appropriate word or phrase from Task 7 to complete each sentence and underline the option. Translate the sentences into your native language.

1	<u>Water disinfection</u> can be attained by means of physical or chemical disinfectants.	Обеззараживание воды можно осуществить с помощью физических или химических дезинфицирующих средств.
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Зразок виконання 9.

Task 9. Use the words from the list below to fill in the blanks in the text. Underline the chosen option.

Most of the water (1)mains are made of cast iron, which makes them affordable and (2)reliable. These water mains can last a long time if they do what they were made to do: (3)transport water from one place to another.

Вариант 1

Task 1. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language. Underline and define the forms of Passive Voice.

- 1 Osmosis systems are engineered for high performance, durability and safety.
- 2 It is reported that much care is being taken to prevent the small glass bottle of iodine crystals covered with water from freezing in cold climates.
- 3 Until recently, issues of freshwater availability, use, and management have been addressed at a local, national, and river basin scale.
- 4 Every APEC system is built to meet the most demanding applications in water purification. (*APEC, Advanced Purification Engineering Corp.*)
- 5 Much is known and has been written about Rome's water supply.
- 6 Our growing population, and our growing thirst for water, are being concentrated in expanding metropolitan areas, and are forcing water regulators and policy makers to find ways to stretch available supplies even further.

Task 2. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language. Underline the words *it, that, one* and define their function in the sentence.

- 1 Because we undervalue this precious resource, we tend to overuse it and, in fact, abuse it.
- 2 There are thousands of substances that can be found in typical sewage sludge.
- 3 Sewage sludge is mutagenic (it causes inheritable genetic changes in organisms), but no one seems sure what this means for human or animal health.
- 4 Scientists know from model calculations of atmospheric chemistry that the ozone hole increases ultraviolet radiation, and from the results of general circulation models one expects global warming and a rise of the sea level.
- 5 And it is the poorest people on the planet who will feel the climate change effects most deeply.
- 6 When one looks at the data, it cannot be denied that humanity is approaching a self-generated environmental crisis.

Task 3. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language. Underline the forms of the verbs *to have, to be, to do* and define their functions.

- 1 Some domestic users have to take their water from springs, and there may be occasions when fresh water shrimps and other waterborne creatures emerge from the tap along with the water.
- 2 We do make a whole house reverse osmosis system that delivers about 1500 gallons per day.
- 3 Ecosystem services are essential to life as we know it.
- 4 Don't let a water-related illness ruin a trip abroad for you or your family.
- 5 Packaged water has now become a commonplace commodity and almost a necessity in metros.
- 6 It is becoming abundantly clear that water is not a free good.

Task 4. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language. Underline the Infinitive and define its function.

- 1 It is also one of the methods used to desalinate seawater.
- 2 Our mission and values are to provide healthy and pure drinking water to people throughout the world.
- 3 A plan to purchase emergency generators for wastewater pump systems to prevent spills such as the ones that occurred during last September's region-wide power outage was presented to a San Diego City Council committee on Wednesday.
- 4 I had never thought about absorbing the toxins in the shower but now that I have I will have to make sure I am more careful about where I decide to live and travel.
- 5 To understand the evaluation of a municipal water supply delivery system is the first primary objective.

Task 5. Read the text and translate it into your native language.

Water Main Cleaning

Traditional methods of cleaning water mains are flushing and swabbing, however both techniques have some limitations. Flushing is ineffective in low-pressure areas and large diameter mains where velocities are low and swabbing can result in lost, torn or jammed swabs. Air scouring is an alternative to these techniques, which has proven to be effective in areas where swabbing or flushing is unsuitable.

The air scouring technique involves the injection of filtered compressed air into an isolated section of water main to generate increased velocity, which is greater than the minimum velocity required to remove suspended sediments. Air scouring involves a mix of air and water called a slug flow. Given a constant supply of air and water the slug flow strips any loose deposits and some slime from the pipes. Industry experience indicates that air scouring uses approximately 40% less water than normal flushing techniques.

Loose deposits occurring in water mains are the main cause of customer complaints. The removal of these deposits certainly gives rise to a reduction in complaints and improved water quality at customer taps.

Air scouring is designed for water mains less than 225mm diameter however given favourable site conditions it is possible to clean 300mm diameter mains.

Task 6. Answer the questions on the text in writing. Be ready to discuss them.

- 1 What methods of cleaning water mains are mentioned in the text?
- 2 What is a slug flow?
- 3 What is removed from water mains while air scouring?

Task 7. Find a word or phrase from the text that has the similar meaning.

- 1 very thorough cleaning of something with air _____
- 2 forcing a large amount of water through a pipe in order to clean it _____
- 3 solid substances that settle at the bottom of a liquid _____
- 4 an amount of gradually developing substance not attached to anything else _____
- 5 the situation and physical things that affect the quality of work, etc _____

Task 8. Use an appropriate word or phrase from Task 7 to complete each sentence and underline the option. Translate the sentences into your native language.

- 1 _____ is a proven method of efficiently removing bio-films, sediment and other debris from the internal bore of reticulated water mains.
- 2 This course is designed to teach operators the different types of _____ programs/procedures.
- 3 Many of the _____ in our rivers, lakes, and oceans have been contaminated by pollutants.
- 4 Unwanted _____ occur in drinking water distribution systems at amounts that differ from network to network accordingly to their origin, network flow regimes, maintenance and cleaning practices, as well as water characteristics.
- 5 Optimal or _____ for common bacterial culture growth include an environment at 37 Celsius, with 3-5% CO₂, a pH 7, and a moist environment.

Task 9. Use the words from the list below to fill in the blanks in the text. Underline the chosen option.

tap Flushing maintenance flow cleaning
swabbing discoloured clarity sediments iron

The city is performing a routine (1)_____ of water mains throughout the community. The area inside the following boundaries is scheduled for water main (2)_____, during the overnight hours.

Changes in water (3)_____ during cleaning may result in (4)_____ water service on streets that are not scheduled for (5)_____. Residents are advised to check water for (6)_____ before turning on washing machines or dishwashers. Neighbourhoods scheduled for swabbing will receive a hand delivered flyer with instructions to prepare for overnight maintenance work.

(7)_____ and swabbing can dislodge harmless (8)_____ lining municipal water mains, resulting in red or brown coloured (9)_____ water. There are no health risks associated with discoloured water but high (10)_____ content may stain laundry.

Вариант 2

Task 1. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language. Underline and define the forms of Passive Voice.

- 1 Fresh water resources are unevenly and irregularly distributed, and some regions of the world are extremely water short.
- 2 Water systems are being designed to meet today's environmental issues, and they are expensive.
- 3 It has been estimated that to meet the needs for clean water of the US alone, more than 1,000 treatment facilities will need to be built.
- 4 Oxygen is consumed as micro-organisms use it in their metabolism.
- 5 Dissolved and suspended biological matter will have been removed when secondary treatment is used.
- 6 Testing can be very expensive to do, depending on what is being tested for.

Task 2. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language. Underline the words *it, that, one* and define their function in the sentence.

- 1 Ecosystem services are essential to life as we know it. (слово-замениТЕЛЬ)
- 2 A benefit of all home filtration systems is that they are passive.
- 3 Chlorine – is a chemical method of water purification, and is one of the ancient ways used in treating water.
- 4 It is water that, in taking different forms, constitutes the earth, atmosphere, sky, mountains, gods and men, beasts and birds, grass and trees, and animals down to worms, flies and ants.
- 5 It was this necessity that lead to the development of aqueduct technology.
- 6 One should know that to remove impurities from water by distillation, the water is usually boiled in a chamber.

Task 3. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language. Underline the forms of the verbs *to have, to be, to do* and define their functions.

- 1 You don't have to be able to afford new plumbing fixtures in order to reduce water consumption.
- 2 Water does evaporate from the oceans, but the only way we get it is after it has hit the earth and filled an aquifer, river, stream or lake.
- 3 Our mission and values are to provide healthy and pure drinking water to people throughout the world.
- 4 Water supply Pipeline systems do get built, after all, and the engineers who design them must know what they're doing.
- 5 You have no way of knowing which water purification system you need.
- 6 Generally ground water is the source for housing needs.

Task 4. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language. Underline the Infinitive and define its function.

- 1 Home filtration systems require no electricity to filter the water, and normal home water pressure is used to force the water through the filter.
- 2 My approach is to identify the contaminants in your water and then prescribe the water purification system or water filter needed to eliminate them - within your budget.
- 3 The ability to dissolve many other substances is an important characteristic of water.
- 4 Modern sewerage developments tend to be provided with separate storm drain systems for rainwater.
- 5 To provide recognized practices for conducting water supply tests at prescribed intervals is the second primary objective.

Task 5. Read the text and translate it into your native language.

Water Main Cleaning and Lining

Bringing tap water to homes and businesses throughout (the city) Minneapolis requires an extensive network of pipes. There are around a thousand miles of underground water mains in the city that bring clean water from our treatment facilities to your faucet.

To make sure the water you get is of high quality, the city cleans and lines a lot of miles of water mains each construction season. A number of these mains are taken off line for this maintenance work, which begins once the ground thaws in the spring.

Older water mains in town (about 750 of the 1,000 miles of water main) are made of unlined cast iron. Over the years, these pipes get mineral deposits that, while safe, can decrease water volume in the pipe and discolor water for customers.

To fix this, crews scrape off the mineral buildup in these mains. They also add a cement lining to prevent the cast iron water main from future mineral build up. The work adds about 50 years of life to the water mains and keeps the water that goes through them clear. Since the mid-1960s, the city has installed ductile iron that comes with a factory-installed cement lining for any new water main installations.

Crews need to empty the water mains before any cleaning and lining can occur. Customers who use affected lines are supplied with tap water through temporary, above-ground water lines that connects to homes and buildings through exterior faucets.

Task 6. Answer the questions on the text in writing. Be ready to discuss them.

- 1 How does clean water get to your faucet?
- 2 Why clean and line water mains?
- 3 How do customers get water during construction?

Task 7. Find a word or phrase from the text that has the similar meaning.

- 1 applying special technologies or materials to rehabilitate piping systems _____
- 2 an organization such as a company, shop, or factory that produces or sells goods or provides a service _____
- 3 any work such as the repairs, painting, cleaning etc that is necessary to keep something in good condition _____
- 4 deteriorated or failing water pipelines _____
- 5 a piece of (water supply) equipment that has been fitted in its place _____

Task 8. Use an appropriate word or phrase from Task 7 to complete each sentence and underline the option. Translate the sentences into your native language.

- 1 _____ Bureau rehabilitates a portion of the County's water mains every year.
- 2 The company announced at the start of February that it is to open a water supply _____ in the Middle East.
- 3 The caretaker is responsible for the _____ of the school buildings.
- 4 Due to numerous natural disasters it is necessary to evaluate the integrity of _____ .
- 5 Sewer and water main _____ requires careful sequencing and professional project management.

Task 9. Use the words from the list below to fill in the blanks in the text. Underline the chosen option.

pipe *debris* *deteriorated* *lining* *protect*
equipment *hole* *pumped* *dispensed* *force*

Cement Mortar Lining Systems

Cement mortar lining is the application of a cement mortar (typically about 4mm thick) to the inside of pipelines to (1)_____ against corrosion.

Sprayed cement mortar (2)_____ is a proven technique for the renovation of (3)_____ cast iron, ductile iron and steel pipelines. The first step is the cleaning of the pipe in order to remove all the corrosion (4)_____ prior to lining. The liner can then be applied using different methods depending on the size of the (5)_____. For smaller pipe diameters, the mortar is applied by a robot and is (6)_____ directly to a rapidly revolving dispensing head from which it is thrown by centrifugal (7)_____ onto the pipe wall. For larger diameters, the mortar is applied centrifugally as with small diameter lining, but the (8)_____ used is very different. The mixed mortar is (9)_____ into a speed buggy, which travels back and forth from the access (10)_____ to the intermediate loader.

Вариант 3

Task 1. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language. Underline and define the forms of Passive Voice.

- 1 Your everyday actions, regardless of whether they are associated with activities where you live, work or play, can contribute to the quality of water that flows from your watershed.
- 2 Nowadays filters are being enhanced by bonding silver metal nanoparticles to the ceramic element to suppress growth of pathogens.
- 3 The term water crisis has been used to describe the availability of potable water in a variety of regions by the United Nations and other world organizations.
- 4 In an emergency, to purify drinking water, two methods are most often used.
- 5 The ability of surface water sources to meet current and future demands of public water-supply systems they serve has been evaluated by water-supply planners and managers.
- 6 Currently, water supply decisions are being made by the local authorities based on several criteria, including economic, political, social and reliability concerns.

Task 2. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language. Underline the words *it, that, one* and define their function in the sentence.

- 1 It is the utility's job to build and maintain a distribution system that is capable of providing an adequate and uninterrupted supply of water for residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional customers.
- 2 A common hazardous waste facility is one that stores the waste in sealed containers in the ground.
- 3 *WatermakerTM* is the only water purification chemical in the world that is able to remove turbidity and sanitize naturally polluted raw water in step, without the need for any specialized equipment.
- 4 These services are so fundamental to life that they are easy to take for granted, and so large in scale that it is hard to imagine that human activities could irreparably disrupt them.
- 5 Oxygen is consumed as micro-organisms use it in their metabolism.
- 6 One can guess that much more fresh water is stored under the ground in aquifers than on the earth's surface.

Task 3. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language. Underline the forms of the verbs *to have, to be, to do* and define their functions.

- 1 Often polluted water has to be freed from microorganisms.
- 2 The force pushing the water down the pipe has nothing to do with the volume of the tank, nor its surface area.
- 3 Members of the communities are to actually own, operate and maintain the water supply and sanitation facilities given them.
- 4 How do you go about choosing the correct sizes for all the different pipes in the house?

- 5 I had never thought about absorbing the toxins in the shower but now that I have I will have to make sure I am more careful about where I decide to live and travel.
- 6 I think that absorbing the toxins in the shower is not a very widely known fact but if it was I think that people would work harder to force industries to clean up their act.

Task 4. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language. Underline the Infinitive and define its function.

- 1 It is also one of the methods used to desalinate seawater.
- 2 The long-term goal is to provide safe sources of treated drinking water and improved sanitation for all.
- 3 A long-term goal to provide safe sources of treated drinking water and improved sanitation for all has been achieved.
- 4 In general, it takes much longer to clean up polluted water bodies than for pollution to occur in the first place.
- 5 To choose the pipe sizes that will give the flow rates you want is the design goal.

Task 5. Read the text and translate it into your native language.

Water Main Cleaning and Lining

Cleaning and lining drinking water mains can prolong the life span of the pipe, for less than the cost of replacing the pipe, and with fewer service disruptions to residents. Instead of completely replacing the water main, it is possible to rehabilitate the pipe if it is in good condition. Corrosion deposits, known as tubercles, build up naturally over time in unlined iron water main pipes. The build-up does not normally affect the quality of the water, but it does reduce the effective diameter of the pipes, which decreases the capacity of the pipes. The buildup can also affect the pressure in the pipes.

A trenchless pipe rehabilitation method called mechanical cleaning and cement-mortar lining is used. Trenchless methods involve only opening holes in the road at the ends of the pipe segment, instead of cutting the road open along the entire length of the water main. Trenchless methods are less disruptive to traffic flow through the work area.

The pipes are taken out of service for cleaning by closing the valves at either end of the line.

The pipes are then mechanically or hydraulically scraped to remove all corrosion products.

Once the pipe is cleaned and the water is removed, a thin lining of cement mortar is applied to the inside of the pipe, which prevents the water from interacting with the iron pipe and forming tubercles.

After the mortar cures, the pipe is inspected, tested, disinfected, and placed back in service. This machine sprays the mortar coating on the interior of the pipe, resulting in a smooth finish.

Task 6. Answer the questions on the text in writing. Be ready to discuss them.

- 1 What is the alternative to complete replacing the water main?
- 2 How are the pipes taken out of service for cleaning?
- 3 How are the pipes cleaned?

Task 7. Find a word or phrase from the text that has the similar meaning.

- 1 the accumulation of minerals in pipes over a period of time _____
- 2 someone who lives or stays in a particular place _____
- 3 to improve a pipe so that it returns to the good condition it was in before _____
- 4 the appearance of the surface of an object without rough parts, lumps, or holes after it has been painted, polished etc _____
- 5 applying a thin layer of cement mortar to the interior pipe walls to prevent deposits from reforming _____

Task 8. Use an appropriate word or phrase from Task 7 to complete each sentence and underline the option. Translate the sentences into your native language.

- 1 A successful chemical water treatment program will hopefully minimize general corrosion deposit _____.
- 2 Water supply companies provide mainly skilled work for local _____.
- 3 The latest trenchless technology method was successfully used to repair and _____ the corrosion-damaged pipe in a municipal facility.
- 4 A thin film epoxy coating provides a _____ of the internal pipe surface for improved flow.
- 5 _____ is necessary to stop internal corrosion.

Task 9. Use the words from the list below to fill in the blanks in the text. Underline the chosen option.

potable technique rehabilitation pipes lining
replace deterioration advantages leaking savings

There are a number of different (1)_____ methods that can be used to rehabilitate (2)_____. Some of them are mostly used for sewage and wastewater. When (3)_____ of a potable pipe is needed, the options become limited. The most widely used method is the cement mortar lining, but it is not the only (4)_____ available for (5)_____ water pipe rehabilitation. In order to fully understand the (6)_____ of the company's cured-in-place liner, it is necessary to compare those methods.

The popularity of the cement mortar lining is based on the number of years this method has been available and the (7)_____ that can be made when compared to the open-cut method used to (8)_____ pipes. Although it is well known and can be an option to rehabilitate pipes, it is not a lasting solution than can resolve future pipe bursting or (9)_____. Ultimately, it is a method that lacks durability and that cannot be used when there is (10)_____ of the exterior pipe.

Вариант 4

Task 1. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language. Underline and define the forms of Passive Voice.

- 1 All surface water-supply systems in Illinois are investigated with respect to their future demands and yields of their water sources.
- 2 In this picture we can see how surface runoff is being diverted by humans for their own uses.
- 3 Source waters containing high concentrations of natural organic matter (NOM) have conventionally been treated using metal salts (normally Fe^{3+} and Al^{3+} based products).
- 4 The movement of water is referred to as the global water cycle (hydrologic cycle).
- 5 Deteriorating water quality threatens the gains that have been made in improving access to drinking water throughout the world.
- 6 Further discharges from contaminated sources are now being prevented thus providing the most effective approach for cleaning up contaminated surface water.

Task 2. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language. Underline the words *it, that, one* and define their function in the sentence.

- 1 It seems that aquaculture is also *one* of the main reasons for scarcity of soil or drinking water or wells in some habitations of coastal areas.
- 2 It is becoming abundantly clear that water is not a free good.
- 3 An ecosystem is a community of organisms – plants, animals, fungi and bacteria – interacting with one another and the environment in which they live.
- 4 Water purification is a very important process of keeping the water that we drink or use in each day of our lives to be safe and free from contaminants.
- 5 It is not only the developing countries that are guilty of polluting the water bodies with untreated sewage.
- 6 Water purification is not a very one-sided process.

Task 3. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language. Underline the forms of the verbs *to have, to be, to do* and define their functions.

- 1 Water has the important ability to dissolve many other substances.
- 2 The combination of poverty, poor health and lack of hygiene means that children from unserved homes miss school more frequently than those whose families do benefit from improved drinking water and sanitation services.
- 3 In the comprehensive strategy needed for the conservation and development of water resources, several factors are to be kept in view.
- 4 Does the slow filtration process of carbon and multimedia filters require costly energy sources like reverse osmosis and distillation systems?
- 5 If the water has to move at a couple of metres per second, or thereabouts, how much pressure is needed?
- 6 Water purification is a very important process of keeping the water that we drink or use in each day of our lives to be safe and free from contaminants.

Task 4. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language. Underline the Infinitive and define its function.

- 1 I think that absorbing the toxins in the shower is not a very widely known fact but if it was I think that people would work harder to force industries to clean up their act.
- 2 The purpose with a domestic water supply system is to provide the consumers with enough hot and cold water.
- 3 A good point to discuss water consumption in public buildings might be cancelled.
- 4 It is important to know the structure of organic compounds, in order to predict their fate in living organisms and the environment.
- 5 To predict how a real water supply system will behave is surely possible.

Task 5. Read the text and translate it in writing into your native language.

Water Main Flushing

To improve water quality and minimize discoloration, *City of Madison* water mains are comprehensively flushed by a technique known as unidirectional flushing. The procedure is performed in warm-weather months and involves the systematic opening and closing of hydrants, one section of main at a time, to force the water through the pipes at high velocity, removing accumulated mineral sediment until the water is clear. The operation can take from a few minutes to over an hour, although most last about 30 minutes.

Unidirectional flushing differs from conventional flushing in that it involves the closing of adjacent valves and the use of a single hydrant per flush so as to isolate individual sections of main. Conventional flushing also removes accumulated sediment from pipes, but it involves the flushing of multiple hydrants at a time and does not include the valving off of individual sections of main, thereby diminishing the “scouring” efficiency. Conventional flushing is used in areas of the city where fewer minerals build up in the mains.

When flushing crews are working close to your residence or business, you may experience periods of very low pressure or even a complete stoppage of service. Flushing operations may also lead to discolored water, which can be drawn into homes and businesses if the water is being used during or immediately following the flushing. Such events should affect customers for a few hours at most.

Task 6. Answer the questions on the text in writing. Be ready to discuss them.

- 1 What season is preferred for water main flushing?
- 2 What types of flushing are there?
- 3 How can flushing affect water service?

Task 7. Find a word or phrase from the text that has the similar meaning.

- 1 the quality of very thorough cleaning of something by rubbing it with a rough material without wasting time, money, or energy _____
- 2 water the colour of which is changed _____
- 3 a group of people working together with special skills _____

- 4 forcing water through a pipe in order to clean it _____
- 5 not more than _____

Task 8. Use an appropriate word or phrase from Task 7 to complete each sentence and underline the option. Translate the sentences into your native language.

- 1 Air _____ is even possible at the normal operating pressure and low flushing velocity.
- 2 It is unlikely that the _____ would cause any health problems.
- 3 Several flushing _____ were scheduled to work throughout the city from March 30th to November of 2012.
- 4 A newly fabricated system or one that is in-service requires different approaches for when and how to perform _____.
- 5 There were _____ 50 people in the audience.

Task 9. Use the words from the list below to fill in the blanks in the text. Underline the chosen option.

<i>flushing</i>	<i>disruption</i>	<i>tested</i>	<i>disinfected</i>	<i>lining</i>
<i>quality</i>	<i>dechlorinated</i>	<i>sewer</i>	<i>debris</i>	<i>quantity</i>

Temporary Water Service

When a water main is out of service during the cleaning and (1)_____ process, temporary service lines are used to provide water to the affected area. These temporary lines are (2)_____ and (3)_____ just like regular water mains before being placed in service. Residents will experience only a short (4)_____ of water service during the installation and removal of the temporary lines.

Temporary service lines and newly lined water mains must be flushed before putting them in service. (5)_____ is performed to make sure that all water lines are free from any (6)_____ that may have entered the system. While this results in some amount of lost water, the overall (7)_____ is small and allows us to maintain a high water (8)_____ throughout the cleaning and lining process. The water is (9)_____ before it is discharged to the storm (10)_____.

Вариант 5

Task 1. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language. Underline and define the forms of Passive Voice.

- 1 Organics such as herbicides and pesticides, with a boiling point of 100°C are efficiently removed.
- 2 Drinking water supplies are nowadays being contaminated by potentially toxic to aquatic life metals in the urbanized and intensively developed areas.
- 3 In recent years some filters have been enhanced by bonding silver metal nanoparticles to the ceramic element and/or to the activated charcoal to suppress growth of pathogens.
- 4 Real-time data from data-collection station are transmitted via satellite or other telemetry to USGS (*U.S. Geological Survey's*) offices at various intervals; in most cases, once every 1 or 4 hours.
- 5 Water has been prevented from infiltrating by hard ground surfaces and impermeable clay surfaces.
- 6 The community standpipes are now being installed in different zones around the country by the public water and sanitation ministry, to assure that potable water is available in areas that lack piped water to households.

Task 2. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language. Underline the words *it, that, one* and define their function in the sentence.

- 1 It is a world where there is an improved quality of life for all, especially for the most vulnerable — usually women and children — who benefit most from good water governance.
- 2 Saline water is a general term for water that contains a significant concentration of dissolved salts (NaCl).
- 3 According to one recent research study, there are now more than 2100 known toxins that can be present in tap water.
- 4 Do not assume that installation of water treatment equipment similar to that of your neighbors will be the answer to improving your household water quality.
- 5 In general, it takes much longer to clean up polluted water bodies than for pollution to occur in the first place.
- 6 The first method of water conservation, and perhaps the one requiring the most investment and equipment on the part of homeowners, is grey water recycling.

Task 3. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language. Underline the forms of the verbs *to have, to be, to do* and define their functions.

- 1 Children in Africa and Asia are missing schools because neither their homes nor their schools have adequate drinking water and sanitation facilities.
- 2 This method does not also guarantee totally safe water especially for drinking.
- 3 These services are so fundamental to life that they are easy to take for granted, and so large in scale that it is hard to imagine that human activities could irreparably disrupt them.

- 4 Carbon and multimedia water filters do waste relatively little water in the filtration process.
- 5 Only about a third of the rural population of Uganda has reliable access to safe drinking water.
- 6 Less than 40% of all rain falling each year on the land surface of the globe is blue water, and more than 60% is green water.

Task 4. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language. Underline the Infinitive and define its function.

- 1 In an emergency, to purify drinking water, two methods are most often used.
- 2 The most common way to soften household water is to use a cation exchange water softener.
- 3 A good point to talk briefly about fixtures and cold water storage capacities is planned by the authorities.
- 4 Foul taste, smell, or color of your household water may prompt you to investigate water treatment equipment.
- 5 To choose the pipe sizes so that the water flows fast enough to fill the bath or the sink in a sensible time without making too much noise is important.

Task 5. Read the text and translate it in writing into your native language.

Water Main Swabbing

Swabbing involves scouring the water main with foam swabs and high velocity water. These swabs are injected at a hydrant and pushed along the water main to be removed further down the main through another fire hydrant. The fast moving water scours and cleans the mains. The hydrants are left open until the water runs clear. This helps to keep your water clean, fresh and flowing freely.

The procedure requires that water to services be off briefly while the section of water main to be cleaned is isolated. During cleaning the pressure will be reduced considerably and customers are asked not to run water during this time. Once the water main has been cleaned, normal pressure will be restored. Customers can be impacted more than once. Discoloured water within private services is a possibility after swabbing is complete and corrective actions have been communicated. In addition, there will be contact information for affected owners should they have any questions once the work has been completed.

Most of the work should be completed during the daytime hours, with occasional nighttime work due to the needs of special facilities like hospitals and nursing homes, etc. Most homes and businesses could only be affected once however some homes and businesses could be affected two or more times, due to the location of main valves hydrants and service connections. A separate notice is sent for each occasion.

Task 6. Answer the questions on the text in writing. Be ready to discuss them.

- 1 Why swab water mains?
- 2 How often do they swab water mains?
- 3 What time is preferred to swab water mains?

Task 7. Find a word or phrase from the text that has the similar meaning.

- 1 a large underground pipe that carries the public supply of water to buildings _____
- 2 a telephone number or address where someone can be found if necessary _____
- 3 an organization such as a company, shop, or factory that produces or sells goods or provides a service _____
- 4 rooms, equipment, or services that are provided for a particular purpose _____
- 5 the process of job of making a house, office etc clean _____

Task 8. Use an appropriate word or phrase from Task 7 to complete each sentence and underline the option. Translate the sentences into your native language.

- 1 _____ is a principal pipe in a system of pipes for conveying water, especially one installed underground.
- 2 The following _____ can be helpful to ensure quick and accurate responses.
- 3 They don't know how to run a _____.
- 4 The project you are considering requires _____.
- 5 The spring 2013 _____ Program will begin the evening of May 15th, 2013 with a planned duration of approximately 3 weeks.

Task 9. Use the words from the list below to fill in the blanks in the text. Underline the chosen option.

pipes *build-up* *residents* *rehabilitate* *decreases*
quality *reduce* *deposits* *lining* *drinking*

Water mains are (1)_____ that carry (2)_____ water around the county to people's homes and businesses. It is necessary to (3)_____ a portion of the county's water mains every year.

Cleaning and (4)_____ drinking water mains can prolong the life span of the pipe, for less than the cost of replacing the pipe, and with fewer service disruptions to (5)_____. Instead of completely replacing the water main, it is possible to rehabilitate the pipe if it is in good condition. Corrosion (6)_____, known as tubercles, build up naturally over time in unlined iron water main pipes. The (7)_____ does not normally affect the (8)_____ of the water, but it does (9)_____ the effective diameter of the pipes, which (10)_____ the capacity of the pipes. The buildup can also affect the pressure in the pipes.

Контрольне завдання 4

Для того, щоб виконати контрольне завдання 4, необхідно повторити наступні розділи курсу англійської мови:

- 1 Складні форми інфінітиву (Present Infinitive Passive, Perfect Infinitive Active/Passive). Звороти, рівнозначні підрядним реченням: об'єктний дієприкметниковий комплекс, суб'єктний дієприкметниковий комплекс.
- 2 Прислівник (Participle I, Participle II; Perfect Participle Active/Passive). Залежний та незалежний дієприкметниковий комплекс.
- 3 Умовні підрядні речення.
- 4 Узгодження часу.
- 5 Складнопідрядне речення.

Зразки виконання контрольного завдання

Зразок виконання 1.

Task 1. Define and underline the active or passive forms of the Infinitive. Translate the sentences into your native language.

1	They plan <u>to make</u> wastewater pure enough to drink.	Планируется очистить сточные воды настолько, чтобы они стали пригодными для питья.
	<i>to make</i> – Indefinite Infinitive, Active	
2	They claim <u>to have increased</u> the water supply by 6%.	Сделано заявление об увеличении подачи воды на 6%.
	<i>to have increased</i> – Perfect Infinitive, Active	

Зразок виконання 2.

Task 2. Define and underline the Subjective or Objective Infinitive Constructions. Translate the sentences into your native language.

1	We want the safe drinking water to be everybody's business.	Мы хотим, чтобы безопасность питьевой воды было делом каждого.
	<i>Objective Infinitive Construction</i>	
2	Drinking water seems to be contaminated.	Питьевая вода, кажется, загрязнена.
	<i>Subjective Infinitive Construction</i>	

Зразок виконання 3.

Task 3. Define participial phrases and nominative absolute participial constructions. Translate the sentences into your native language.

1	Rainfall travelling over roofs and the ground, it may pick up various contaminants.	Так как осадки текут по крышам и земле, они могут подхватывать различные загрязняющие вещества.
	<i>The sentence with the nominative absolute participial construction.</i>	

2	Environmental engineers employ a variety of engineered and natural systems to get the job done, using physical, chemical, biological, and sludge treatment methods.	Специалисты-технологи по вопросам охраны окружающей среды используют различные инженерные и естественные системы, чтобы выполнить работу с помощью физических, химических и биологических методов очистки и методов обработки осадка.
	<i>The sentence with the participial phrase.</i>	

Зразок виконання 4.

Task 4. Match the beginnings and endings to make conditional sentences. Define and underline the tense forms of the Conditionals. Translate the sentences into your native language.

1c	If you <u>eat</u> plenty of foods that are naturally rich in water, you <u>may not need</u> to drink much water at all.	Если вы едите много продуктов, содержащих много воды, вам не нужно вообще пить много воды.
	<i>Type 1, probable condition</i>	
2b	If a house <u>had</u> a well, there <u>would</u> probably <u>be</u> a pressure tank near the point where the water line entered the house.	Если бы в доме был колодец, то, вероятно, был бы и водонапорный бак с искусственным давлением вблизи места входа водопровода в дом.
	<i>Type 2, improbable condition</i>	
3a	If you <u>had not believed</u> the water might be heavily contaminated, you <u>wouldn't have doubled</u> the chemical dose to treat it.	Если бы вы не считали, что вода может быть сильно загрязнена, вы бы не удвоили дозу химического препарата для её очистки.
	<i>Type 3, impossible condition</i>	

Зразок виконання 5.

Task 5. Define the type of the clause in the following complex sentences.

1	How to provide access to sufficient quantities of safe water and facilities for its sanitary disposal is of capital importance. <i>The complex sentence with the subject clause</i>
2	The point is what else may water pollution include. <i>The complex sentence with the predicative clause</i>
3	It is a job for every person who just likes to have access to the life sustaining resource of water. <i>The complex sentence with the attributive clause</i>
4	We must remember that water conservation means using our water wisely and caring for it properly. <i>The complex sentence with the object clause</i>
5	As the population of the United States, and the rest of the world, continues to grow, water and other natural resources are consumed at an increasing rate. <i>The complex sentence with the adverbial clause of concession</i>

Зразок виконання 6.

Task 7. Answer the questions on the text in writing. Be ready to discuss them.

1	What is a water softener? A water softener is a unit that is used to soften water, by removing the minerals that cause the water to be hard.
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Зразок виконання 7.

Task 8. Match the left and the right side to make word combinations and translate them into your native language.

1 – c	sewage disposal	водоотведение сточных вод
2 – d	municipal wastewater	сточные воды коммунального хозяйства
3 – e	effluent water	очищенные сточные воды

Зразок виконання 8.

Task 9. Use an appropriate word or phrase from Task 8 to complete each sentence and underline the option. Translate the sentences into your native language.

1	<u>Sewage disposal</u> systems transport sewage through cities and other inhabited areas to sewage treatment plants to protect public health and prevent disease.	Системы водоотведения сточных вод перемещают сточные воды через города и другие населенные пункты на очистные сооружения с целью охраны здоровья населения и профилактики заболеваний.
2	<u>Municipal wastewater</u> refers to the contents of sewer systems.	Городские сточные воды относятся к содержимому канализационных систем.
3	<u>Effluent water</u> is water that has received primary, secondary, or advanced treatment to reduce its pollution or health hazards.	Очищенные сточные воды это вода, которая получила первичную, вторичную очистку или доочистку для уменьшения ее загрязнения или снижения опасности для здоровья.

Зразок виконання 9.

Task 10. Complete the sentences with the correct words from below and underline the chosen option. Translate the paragraph into your native language.

Water is a (1) <u>renewable</u> resource.	Вода является возобновляемым ресурсом.
All water (2) <u>treatments</u> involve the removal of solids, bacteria, algae, plants, inorganic compounds, and organic compounds.	Все методы очистки воды связаны с удаления твердых частиц, бактерий, водорослей, растений, неорганических и органических соединений.
Removal of (3) <u>solids</u> is usually done by filtration and sediment.	Удаление твердых частиц обычно осуществляется путем фильтрации и осадка.

Вариант 1

Task 1. Define and underline the active or passive forms of the Infinitive. Translate the sentences into your native language.

- 1 They claim not to have been discharging sewage directly into a nearby body of water lately.
- 2 They are sorry to have discharged sewage directly into a nearby body of water.
- 3 They don't expect sewage to be discharged directly into a nearby body of water.
- 4 They didn't know sewage to have been discharged directly into a nearby body of water.
- 5 They are not allowed to be discharging sewage directly into a nearby body of water now.
- 6 They are not allowed to discharge sewage directly into a nearby body of water.

Task 2. Define and underline the Subjective or Objective Infinitive Constructions. Translate the sentences into your native language.

- 1 The plumber observed gross solids entrain in pipes.
- 2 The design of this domestic water supply system is believed to provide the consumers with enough hot and cold water.
- 3 When you turn on the tap, you expect water to flow out of the tank and down the pipe.
- 4 We are sure to know from Plumbing books what to do in relevant situations.
- 5 The local authorities expected the water supply system to be repaired by 8 o'clock in the evening.
- 6 A new water supply system is said to have met requirements for public, commercial, and industrial activities.

Task 3. Define participial phrases and nominative absolute participial constructions. Translate the sentences into your native language.

- 1 People not drinking water regularly, they can become dehydrated, especially in tropical areas.
- 2 Solid waste going into landfills has a serious impact on the environment.
- 3 A well system being shut off by turning off the power to the pump, the entire contents of the pressure tank spills into the house if a leak occurs.
- 4 All of the wastewater produced by a city eventually ends up in a river, lake, or ocean.

Task 4. Match the beginnings and endings to make conditional sentences. Define and underline the tense forms of the Conditionals. Translate the sentences into your native language.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 If water has a bad taste, | a most of the problems pertaining to pollution would have been solved. |
| 2 If sewage water had been treated before was released into rivers, | b rural inhabitants would have installed, operated and maintained that equipment. |
| 3 If water treatment equipment could be purchased, | c people are less likely to drink it, even if it is safe. |

Task 5. Define the type of the clause in the following complex sentences. Translate the sentences into your native language.

- 1 The tap is the end of the road for water which is consumed by ourselves, or our family.
- 2 To make wastewater acceptable for reuse or for returning to the environment, the concentration of contaminants must be reduced to a non-harmful level.
- 3 That the local county health department performs tests on the drinking water is important.
- 4 The issue is how to manage water resources and control water pollution.
- 5 The effects of water pollution are varied and depend on what chemicals are dumped and in what locations.

Task 6. Read the text and be ready to translate the passage orally.

If sewage water is treated before its release into rivers, most of the problems pertaining to pollution would be solved. Removal of contaminants is the main objective of the treatment of sewage water. Before the actual treatment of water, effluents need to be pretreated. The process of pretreatment helps in the separation of materials like oils, greases, gravel and sand from the polluted water. It is carried out by the filtration of sewage water. Biological wastes dissolved in water are treated with microbes. It helps in converting the wastes into a solid mass which can be easily separated thereafter. After the biological treatment is over, partially pure effluent is treated with chemical disinfectants. The water that is treated in treatment plants can be used in golf courses, for watering the lawns and also in agriculture for irrigation. Sewage treatment plants generate clear and clean water at the end of the process.

Restoration of wetlands is one of the means of treating sewage water. The wetlands help in processing sewage water naturally, without using any artificial method/technique. The idea underlying the restoration of wetlands is that the bacteria present in them would dilute the nitrates and phosphates. The same process takes place in sewage water treatment plants, except for the fact that, here (in the wetlands) it is carried out naturally.

Task 7. Answer the questions on the text in writing.

- 1 Where can sewage water be released after treatment?
- 2 What is separated from sewage water while pretreatment?
- 3 Where can sewage water be used after treatment?

Task 8. Match the left and the right side to make word combinations and translate them into your native language.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1 removal | a of sewage water |
| 2 treatment | b of contaminants |
| 3 separation | c of wetlands |
| 4 restoration | d of treating |
| 5 means | e of materials |

Task 9. Use an appropriate word or phrase from Task 8 to complete each sentence and underline the option. Translate the sentences into your native language.

- 1 The _____ is effective with the activated carbon filtration.
- 2 Information about the _____ is available on the Internet.
- 3 Chemical engineers deal with the _____ of dangerous _____ from good water as a treatment train.
- 4 The benefits of _____ of degraded or destroyed _____ and creation of new wetlands has only recently been recognized.
- 5 There are various _____ of wastewater _____, each one being used for specific levels of contamination.

Task 10. Complete the sentences with the correct words from below and underline the chosen option. Translate the paragraph into your native language.

<i>waste</i>	<i>safe</i>	<i>processes</i>	<i>sewage</i>	<i>contaminants</i>
<i>removed</i>	<i>quality</i>	<i>mains</i>	<i>source</i>	<i>reuse</i>

Sewage treatment is the process of removing (1)_____ from wastewater and household (2)_____ water.

It includes physical, biological and sometimes chemical (3)_____ to remove pollutants. Its aim is to produce an environmentally (4)_____ sewage water, called effluent, and a solid (5)_____, called sludge or biosolids, suitable for disposal or (6)_____. Reuse is often for agricultural purposes, but more recently, sludge is being used as a fuel (7)_____.

Water from the (8)_____, used by manufacturing, farming, houses (toilets, baths, showers, kitchens, sinks), hospitals, commercial and industrial sites, is reduced in (9)_____ as a result of the introduction of contaminating constituents. Organic wastes, suspended solids, bacteria, nitrates, and phosphates are pollutants that must be (10)_____.

Вариант 2

Task 1. Define and underline the active or passive forms of the Infinitive. Translate the sentences into your native language.

- 1 Wastewaters of the community are claimed to have been discharging into the nearby body of water lately.
- 2 They regret to have polluted the nearby body of water with sewage.
- 3 Water resources of the community are claimed to be polluted severely.
- 4 Water resources in the area is believed to have been polluted severely.
- 5 Water resources all over the world seem to be getting polluted severely nowadays.
- 6 They would like not to pollute the only water body in the area.

Task 2. Define and underline the Subjective or Objective Infinitive Constructions. Translate the sentences into your native language.

- 1 We want the lawns watered immediately.
- 2 They are likely to get their water delivered from a public-supply system.
- 3 The water damage experts believe a sewage spill to be properly prevented.
- 4 Of all municipal services, provision of potable water is considered to be the most vital.
- 5 The plumber observed the moving parts of the treatment plant cause substantial damage of the system.
- 6 The digging of shallow wells for water seems to be the earliest innovation.

Task 3. Define participial phrases and Nominative Absolute Participial Constructions. Translate the sentences into your native language.

- 1 Your water source being well water, then you must test your water to learn what's in it before purchasing any well water treatment system.
- 2 Due to the physical-chemical processes involved in the treatment, the sludge tends to concentrate heavy metals and poorly biodegradable trace organic.
- 3 Gross solids being not removed, they become entrained in pipes and cause substantial damage.
- 4 After being treated, the sewage sludge may be spread on non-organic agricultural land as a fertilizer.

Task 4. Match the beginnings and endings to make conditional sentences. Define and underline the tense forms of the Conditionals. Translate the sentences into your native language.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 If you melted an iceberg, | a I would've come home to a flooded basement. |
| 2 If I hadn't shut the water off, | b it causes pollution. |
| 3 If sewage is allowed to flow back into water systems without being treated, | c you would get drinkable fresh water after you killed any germs. |

Task 5. Define the type of the clause in the following complex sentences. Translate the sentences into your native language.

- 1 Most waters contain some suspended particles which may consist of fine sand, clay, soil, and precipitated salts.
- 2 A sewage treatment plant is widely used to treat wastewater sludge and organic waste because it provides volume and mass reduction of the input material to a large extent.
- 3 That the appearance, taste or odor of water from a well or other source offers some information is obvious.
- 4 The question is how we can provide our visitors with useful, current information on the importance of water treatment
- 5 It has been estimated that some 200,000 miles of asbestos pipe is presently in use to transport our drinking water.

Task 6. Read the text and be ready to translate the passage orally.

We consider wastewater treatment as a water use because it is so interconnected with the other uses of water. Much of the water used by homes, industries, and businesses must be treated before it is released back to the environment.

If the term "wastewater treatment" is confusing to you, you might think of it as "sewage treatment." Nature has an amazing ability to cope with small amounts of water wastes and pollution, but it would be overwhelmed if we didn't treat the billions of gallons of wastewater and sewage produced every day before releasing it back to the environment. Treatment plants reduce pollutants in wastewater to a level nature can handle.

Wastewater is used water. It includes substances such as human waste, food scraps, oils, soaps and chemicals. In homes, this includes water from sinks, showers, bathtubs, toilets, washing machines and dishwashers. Businesses and industries also contribute their share of used water that must be cleaned.

Wastewater also includes storm runoff. Although some people assume that the rain that runs down the street during a storm is fairly clean, it isn't. Harmful substances that wash off roads, parking lots, and rooftops can harm our rivers and lakes.

Task 7. Answer the questions on the text in writing. Be ready to discuss them.

- 1 Why is wastewater treatment considered as a water use?
- 2 How much wastewater and sewage is produced every day?
- 3 What does wastewater include?

Task 8. Match the left and the right side to make word combinations and translate them into your native language.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1 wastewater | a plants |
| 2 treatment | b treatment |
| 3 human | c substances |
| 4 harmful | d water |
| 5 used | e waste |

Task 9. Use an appropriate word or phrase from Task 8 to complete each sentence and underline the option. Translate the sentences into your native language.

- 1 _____ consists of applying known technology to improve or upgrade the quality of a wastewater.
- 2 Sewage _____ are the facilities designed to receive the waste from domestic, commercial and industrial sources.
- 3 _____ is a waste type usually used to refer to byproducts of digestion.
- 4 Every business has a responsibility to its workers, customers and the public to protect them from harmful effects caused by _____.
- 5 _____ is collected through a network of sewerage pipes that leads directly to the water reclamation plants.

Task 10. Complete the sentences with the correct words from below and underline the chosen option. Translate the paragraph into your native language.

treatment plants sewage standard contaminants reuse
systems location popularity plant Pipes

To make wastewater acceptable for (1)_____ or for returning to the environment, the concentration of (2)_____ must be reduced to a safe level, usually a (3)_____ set by the Environment Agency.

(4)_____ can be treated close to where it is created (in septic tanks and their associated drainfields or sewage (5)_____ plants), or collected and transported via a network of (6)_____ and pump stations to a municipal treatment (7)_____. The former system is gaining (8)_____ for many new eco-towns, as 60% of the cost of mains sewerage is in the pipework to transport it to a central (9)_____ and it is not sustainable. It is called 'Decentralisation' of sewage treatment (10)_____.

Вариант 3

Task 1. Define and underline the active or passive forms of the Infinitive. Translate the sentences into your native language.

- 1 They claim not to have been polluting the water body in the vicinity of the community.
- 2 They are ashamed to have polluted the only water body in the vicinity of the community.
- 3 The waters in the oceans, rivers, and lakes need to be kept unpolluted.
- 4 The waters in the oceans, rivers, and lakes are claimed to have been polluted severely.
- 5 They are believed to be polluting the water body in the vicinity of the community.
- 6 We need to keep the waters in the oceans, rivers, and lakes unpolluted.

Task 2. Define and underline the Subjective or Objective Infinitive Constructions. Translate the sentences into your native language.

- 1 We prefer the water damage experts to test methods for proper sewage removal and treatment.
- 2 They are said to use domestic water for indoor and outdoor household purposes.
- 3 They made us wear protective gear and masks to make sure we do not come into contact with the toxic fumes that sewage released.
- 4 Water seems to be present in abundant quantities on and under the Earth's surface.
- 5 They have their eyes and skin protected from the touch of the raw sewage.
- 6 In many locations the availability of good-quality water is likely to be reduced because of urban development, industrial growth, and environmental pollution.

Task 3. Define participial phrases and Nominative Absolute Participial Constructions. Translate the sentences into your native language.

- 1 Drinking the tap water being avoided because of pollutants, you may be getting them every time you take a shower.
- 2 *Canadian Clear* is a single source manufacturer offering totally integrated water treatment solutions.
- 3 People understanding all of the pollutants contained in their water, they would not be so passive about the situation or mind taking the extra precautions.
- 4 Sanitary sewers serving industrial areas also carry industrial wastewater

Task 4. Match the beginnings and endings to make conditional sentences. Define and underline the tense forms of the Conditionals. Translate the sentences into your native language.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 If they had the space and money, | a a hook-up to the sewerage system is unnecessary. |
| 2 If the sewage is properly treated on-site, | b there would have been a pipe entering the building somewhere. |
| 3 If a house had been on the "city" water system, | c they could install a rainwater harvesting system at your house. |

Task 5. Define the type of the clause in the following complex sentences. Translate the sentences into your native language.

- 1 The question is how to develop technical guidance materials for assessing the quantities and types of waste produced in different facilities.
- 2 That chemical tests identify impurities and other dissolved substances that affect water used for domestic purposes is important.
- 3 If you receive a high water bill, a good place to start the leak detection procedure is at the water meter.
- 4 The effects of water pollution strongly impact the balance of nature, which ultimately impacts all humans.
- 5 Bacteriological tests are used to determine if water is bacteriologically safe for human consumption.

Task 6. Read the text and be ready to translate the passage orally.

Wastewater in the simplest of terms is used water. This can be water contained in the waste products of industry, domestic water use from residential, commercial and industrial uses and storm runoff.

Of special note is that storm runoff here is meant as runoff in urban areas with lots of asphalt and other hard surfaces, littered with oils, metals and other trash and contaminants. This seemingly benign water is actually a public and environmental health hazard.

All of this wastewater contains various types and quantities of contaminants, unhealthy contaminants for the most part, and should be treated to allow safe disposal or reuse. Wastewater treatment removes these contaminants from the used water.

Economic reality sometimes prevents the proper treatment of wastewater, creating the conditions for pollution of lakes, streams, soils and groundwater. Part of what we do is make wastewater treatment available in a cost effective way.

The primary purpose of wastewater treatment is public safety and environmental health.

In many countries there are stringent rules regarding discharge of effluents and wastewater, rules designed to protect the public safety and environment.

Preventing pollution is a powerful incentive for wastewater treatment, as the benefits are not only cultural and social but help sustain a human friendly environment for the long-term.

Task 7. Answer the questions on the text in writing.

- 1 What does wastewater include?
- 2 What is the purpose of wastewater treatment?
- 3 What a powerful incentive for wastewater treatment?

Task 8. Match the left and the right side to make word combinations and translate them into your native language.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 1 domestic | a runoff |
| 2 storm | b water |

- | | | | |
|---|---------------|---|--------------|
| 3 | unhealthy | c | health |
| 4 | environmental | d | treatment |
| 5 | wastewater | e | contaminants |

Task 9. Use an appropriate word or phrase from Task 8 to complete each sentence and underline the option. Translate the sentences into your native language.

- 1 The quantity of water delivered and used for households is an important aspect of _____ supplies.
- 2 _____ is rainfall that flows over the ground surface.
- 3 The effects of some _____ in drinking water are not well understood, but the presence of contaminants does not mean that your health will be harmed.
- 4 _____ is a branch of public health concerned with all aspects of the natural and built environment.
- 5 _____ consists of applying known technology to improve or upgrade the quality of a wastewater.

Task 10. Complete the sentences with the correct words from below and underline the chosen option. Translate the paragraph into your native language.

<i>quality</i>	<i>water</i>	<i>effluent</i>	<i>processes</i>	<i>plants</i>
<i>sea</i>	<i>minimize</i>	<i>oil</i>	<i>important</i>	<i>reservoir</i>

Produced water which is originated from crude oil or from the treatment (1)_____ is so called effluent water. As most of the (2)_____ to treat the crude are to dewater the oil, all this (3)_____ water at such plants contains oil to some degree. Depending what will happen to this (4)_____, there are specific requirements to the (5)_____ of this water.

If the effluent water is pumped back in the (6)_____ in order to sustain the pressure in the oilfield it is not so (7)_____ how much oil is still in this water. Of course all the (8)_____ which is going back in the reservoir is oil which can not be sold or processed, so there is an interest to (9)_____ the oil content in this water as well.

Very often the effluent water is dumped in the (10)_____ or nearby rivers or lakes.

Вариант 4

Task 1. Define and underline the active or passive forms of the Infinitive. Translate the sentences into your native language.

- 1 They claim to have been treating and recycling water in a healthy and ecological manner lately.
- 2 They claim to have treated and recycled water in a healthy and ecological manner.
- 3 The water has to be effectively treated and recycled in a healthy and ecological manner.
- 4 The water is claimed to have been effectively treated and recycled.
- 5 They seem to be treating and recycling water in a healthy and ecological manner.
- 6 They plan to effectively treat and recycle water in a healthy and ecological manner.

Task 2. Define and underline the Subjective or Objective Infinitive Constructions. Translate the sentences into your native language.

- 1 The householders want their sewage systems not to be neglected.
- 2 Ancient aqueducts and pipelines were known to withstand not so much pressure.
- 3 We prefer the water damage experts to stop the septic tank overflow.
- 4 There is a range of water filtration and purification products that are likely to improve the quality of your drinking water.
- 5 They expect the householders to contact the water company when the emergency occurs.
- 6 The occupants of a new building seem to be satisfied with the plumbing system.

Task 3. Define participial phrases and Nominative Absolute Participial Constructions. Translate the sentences into your native language.

- 1 With not using much or any salt and other seasonings, your need for drinking water goes down even further.
- 2 The main problem caused by water pollution is that it kills life that inhabits water-based ecosystems.
- 3 Water for your daily water needs being of vital importance, then you may want to improve your water quality.
- 4 There are hundreds of publications each year highlighting the water contamination problem.

Task 4. Match the beginnings and endings to make conditional sentences. Define and underline the tense forms of the Conditionals. Translate the sentences into your native language.

- 1 If a company needs to interrupt a supply of water, **a** then you would have shut off the system.
- 2 If you had been repairing or modifying the plumbing supply system, **b** a community could run out of water.
- 3 If the local water supply was not properly managed, **c** it must give reasonable notice.

Task 5. Define the type of the clause in the following complex sentences. Translate the sentences into your native language.

- 1 Municipalities and water companies know they can enforce water use restrictions on their users or customers, especially in the months of drought.
- 2 Our system transports wastewater away from the waterways to treatment plants that return clean water to the environment.
- 3 The issue is how to provide an overview about healthcare waste and its proper management.
- 4 That the quality of drinking-water is a powerful environmental determinant of health is obvious.
- 5 To avoid additional water use charges or restrictions, the task of water conservation falls to the users themselves.

Task 6. Read the text and be ready to translate the passage orally.

Wastewater treatment is the safe removal of contaminants from the waste water or waste stream and their disposal. The key here is safety.

Treating wastewater alone is not enough. You must also safely dispose the resulting solid wastes and, hopefully, reuse the treated waste water or safely discharge the wastewater. This seems simple, however, the solids may contain high levels of unsafe contaminants that cannot simply be land filled. Our process encapsulates these contaminants rendering them harmless, or recoverable.

The level to which you remove the contaminants, or treat the wastewater, will vary depending on discharge requirements, what the contaminants are, and whether you are planning to recycle the. Industrial wastewater should be treated to a level affording waste water reuse and safe disposal of the solids. This is an achievable objective for any user.

One should realize the common distinction between industrial wastewater treatment and wastewater treatment. Wastewater treatment as a term is often associated with sewage treatment, whereas the waste water resulting from the myriad industries world wide, with special wastewater treatment considerations and needs, is usually described by the term industrial wastewater treatment.

Task 7. Answer the questions on the text in writing.

- 1 What is the main point in wastewater treatment, its reuse, disposal and discharge?
- 2 What does the level of the contaminants removal depend on?
- 3 What is the common distinction between industrial wastewater treatment and wastewater treatment?

Task 8. Match the left and the right side to make word combinations and translate them into your native language.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1 removal | a of unsafe contaminants |
| 2 high levels | b of contaminants |
| 3 safe disposal | c treatment |
| 4 sewage | d requirements |
| 5 discharge | e of the solids |

Task 9. Use an appropriate word or phrase from Task 8 to complete each sentence and underline the option. Translate the sentences into your native language.

- 1 The _____ of emerging _____ from municipal wastewater is now possible with an integrated membrane system, MBR-RO.
- 2 When you care for yourself, your family, home, car, yard, and garden, you should avoid _____ of _____ in the waste water.
- 3 The overall philosophy of wastewater sanitation involving _____ of _____ is important.
- 4 In Malaysia, 38% of public _____ plants in the country are mechanical plants.
- 5 _____ identify specific measures that should be applied to all industrial users or nondomestic sources of wastewater.

Task 10. Complete the sentences with the correct words from below and underline the chosen option. Translate the paragraph in writing into your native language.

*substances wastewater treatment solids primary
collection tank waste separate processes*

In (1)_____ treatment, wastewater is pumped into a large tank where the heavy (2)_____ are allowed to settle.

In the secondary (3)_____ process, bacteria and oxygen are added to primary-treated (4)_____ to further remove biological waste.

Tertiary treatment removes specific (5)_____ of concern after secondary treatment using a number of physical, chemical or biological (6)_____. Septic systems consist of a buried tank that holds wastewater long enough to (7)_____ solid waste from liquid (8)_____. While bacteria continue to decompose solids in the septic tank, the wastewater exits the (9)_____ and enters the drain field where the soil further treats it. Haulage refers to systems where wastewater is pumped from a (10)_____ tank and taken to a disposal site.

Вариант 5

Task 1. Define and underline the active or passive forms of the Infinitive. Translate the sentences into your native language.

- 1 They claim to have been turning their own sewage into clean, drinking water lately.
- 2 They claim to have turned their own sewage into clean, drinking water at last.
- 3 (Indefinite Passive)=They hope their own sewage to be turned into clean, drinking water.
- 4 Their own sewage is believed to have been turned into clean, drinking water.
- 5 They seem to be turning their own sewage into clean, drinking water.
- 6 They plan to turn their own sewage into clean, drinking water.

Task 2. Define and underline the Subjective or Objective Infinitive Constructions. Translate the sentences into your native language.

- 1 They believe many sewage spills and overflows to be prevented.
- 2 Water softeners are known to lessen the magnesium, calcium, manganese and ferrous iron in hard water.
- 3 The water damage experts suppose the householders to be informed at the first signs of a sewerage failure.
- 4 Eddy seems to be the most cost effective and environmentally friendly solution to your hard water problems.
- 5 We want our area's water quality to be improved.
- 6 An expert is sure to evaluate the building water systems and provide specific recommendations for minimizing stagnation in domestic water systems.

Task 3. Define participial phrases and Nominative Absolute Participial Constructions. Translate the sentences into your native language.

- 1 A filtration system being used to improve water quality, you must regularly maintain it.
- 2 The plastics industry, blamed for some of the worst pollution of the water, is making its products degradable.
- 3 There are several types of water pollution ranging from sewage and fertilizers to soil erosion.
- 4 Contaminated water having entered the ground, there may be serious effects.

Task 4. Match the beginnings and endings to make conditional sentences. Define and underline the tense forms of the Conditionals. Translate the sentences into your native language.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 If normal osmosis had taken place, | a it drains into the waste water system. |
| 2 If rain water is not collected, | b the company would be entitled to make charges. |
| 3 If a water supply was to be connected to a property, | c the fresh water would have crossed the membrane to dilute the concentrated solution. |

Task 5. Define the type of the clause in the following complex sentences. Translate the sentences into your native language.

- 1 A major area of work is how to adapt the methods to be appropriate for use at the national scale.
- 2 That freshwater is limited and its quality is under constant pressure is obvious.
- 3 Organic wastes, suspended solids, bacteria, nitrates, and phosphates are pollutants that commonly must be removed.
- 4 As water resources are depleted, overuse of existing supplies often occurs.
- 5 Water use restrictions are decided by municipalities or water suppliers and dictate both when and how households may use their water.

Task 6. Read the text and be ready to translate the passage orally.

Every day, millions of cubic metres of sanitary sewage are flushed from homes, businesses, institutions and industries through sink drains and toilets into city sewer systems. Municipal wastewater contains sanitary sewage and is sometimes combined with stormwater from rain or melting snow draining off rooftops, lawns, parking lots and roads. The sewer system either takes the wastewater to a municipal wastewater treatment plant or releases it directly into a lake, river or ocean.

Municipal wastewater is one of the largest sources of pollution, by volume, to surface water in any area. Municipal wastewater normally receives treatment before being released into the environment. The higher the level of treatment provided by a wastewater treatment plant, the cleaner the effluent and the smaller the impact on the environment. Despite treatment, pollutants remain in treated wastewater discharged into surface waters. Treated wastewater may contain grit, debris, biological wastes, disease-causing bacteria, nutrients, and hundreds of chemicals such as those in drugs and in personal care products like shampoo and cosmetics.

Much of the population is served by wastewater collection and treatment systems; however, the level of treatment applied to wastewater prior to discharge varies widely.

Task 7. Answer the questions on the text in writing.

- 1 Where is sanitary sewage flushed into?
- 2 What is municipal wastewater the source of?
- 3 What pollutants can remain in treated wastewater?

Task 8. Match the left and the right side to make word combinations and translate them into your native language.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1 sanitary | a system |
| 2 sewer | b sewage |
| 3 municipal | c waters |
| 4 surface | d wastes |
| 5 biological | e wastewater |

Task 9. Use an appropriate word or phrase from Task 8 to complete each sentence and underline the option. Translate the sentences into your native language.

- 1 The municipalities found it necessary to treat the _____ to abate pollution in the receiving systems.
- 2 A combined _____ was designed to dry out streets by collecting rainwater runoff, domestic sewage from newly invented flush toilets, and industrial wastewater all in the same pipe.
- 3 With recent advances in technology and design, treating _____ could significantly increase the nation's total available water resources.
- 4 Managing storm water and _____ protects and improves the quality of our lakes, streams & rivers and helps to control flooding.
- 5 _____ must be disposed of in special ways because they may have been contaminated with infectious organisms or agents.

Task 10. Complete the sentences with the correct words from below and underline the chosen option. Translate the paragraph into your native language.

high collection system city domestic
outside volume centralized pumping increase

(1)_____ waste water management system of any (2)_____ consists of collection, treatment and disposal. In conventional centralized sewage treatment (3)_____, about 80% of the cost is accounted for the (4)_____. The cost of collection of (4)sewage and its conveyance to the terminal point in the large cities is very (5)_____. Further, the depth of sewer goes on increasing with the (6)_____ of length of sewer line and (7)_____ of the sewage at the intermediate and terminal points requires a lot of energy. In (8)_____ sewage water treatment plant, the (9)_____ of the sewage becomes very large and the distance of conveyance, as the sewage treatment plants are generally located (10)_____ of the cities, is very long.

APPENDIX 1

GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH IN ENGLISH

The parts of speech differ from each other in meaning, form and function.

We distinguish between *notional* and *structural* parts of speech.

The *notional* parts of speech perform certain functions in the sentence: the functions of subject, predicate, attribute, object, or adverbial modifier.

The *notional parts of speech* are as follows:

1	the noun	– іменник	– существительное
2	the adjective	– прикметник	– прилагательное
3	the pronoun	– займенник	– местоимение
4	the numeral	– числівник	– числительное
5	the verb	– дієслово	– глагол
6	the adverb	– прислівник	– наречие
7	the modal verbs	– модальні дієслова	– модальные глаголы
8	the interjection	– вигук	– междометие
9	the participle	– дієприкметник	– причастие
10	the possessive pronoun	– присвійний займенник	– притяжательное местоимение
11	ing-form	– дієприслівник	– деепричастие
12	the gerund	– герундій	– герундий
13	the infinitive	– інфінітив	– инфинитив

The *notional* parts of speech serve either as *principal* or *secondary* parts of the sentence.

The *structural parts of speech* either express *relations* between words (e.g. the trees **in** the garden, Tom **and** Joe, etc.) or sentences or *emphasize the meaning* of words (e.g. **the** book, **a** book, etc.) or sentences. They never perform any independent function in the sentence. Here belong:

1	the preposition	– прийменник	– предлог
2	the conjunction	– сполучник	– союз
3	the particle	– частка	– частица
4	the article	– артикль	– артикль

In the English language the grammatical relations between words are expressed by means of the form of words and word order: e. g. *a map of the location*.

The principal parts of the sentence:

The subject	– підмет	– подлежащее
The predicate	– присудок	– сказуемое

The secondary parts of the sentence:

The object	– додаток	– дополнение
The attribute	– визначення	– определение
The adverbial modifier	– обставина	– обстоятельство

APPENDIX 2

THE COMPLEX SENTENCE	Складнопідрядне речення	Сложноподчиненное предложение
– with a subject clause	– с підрядним реченням підметом	– с придаточным предложением подлежащим
– with a predicative clause	– з підрядним реченням присудком	– с придаточным предложением сказуемым
– with an attributive clause	– з підрядним реченням визначення	– с придаточным определительным предложением
– with an adverbial clause of place	– з підрядним реченням обставини міста	– с придаточным обстоятельственным предложением места
– with an adverbial clause of time	– з підрядним реченням часу	– с придаточным обстоятельственным предложением времени
– with an adverbial clause of manner	– з підрядним реченням способу дії	– с придаточным предложением образа действия
– with an adverbial clause of comparison	– з підрядним реченням порівняння	– с придаточным обстоятельственным предложением сравнения
– with an adverbial clause of concession	– з підрядним реченням поступки	– с придаточным обстоятельственным предложением уступки
– with an adverbial clause of purpose	– з підрядним реченням мети	– с придаточным обстоятельственным предложением цели
– with an adverbial clause of cause	– з підрядним реченням причини	– с придаточным обстоятельственным предложением причины
– with an adverbial clause of result (consequence)	– з підрядним реченням результату (слідства)	– с придаточным обстоятельственным предложением результата (следствия)

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НАВЧАЛЬНЕ ВИДАННЯ

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